

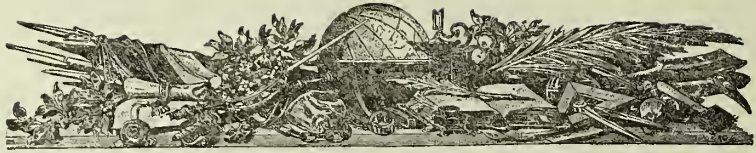


THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SEVENTH

By Sir Thomas More, Knight of the Bath, and Chancellor of the Exchequer under King Henry the Seventh.

THE first thing that I thought upon when I began to write this history, was to consider what manner of person it should be, and what manner of language it should be written in. I thought that it should be written in a plain and simple manner, and that it should be written in a language that was easy to be understood by all men. I thought that it should be written in a language that was not too high and lofty, but that it should be written in a language that was plain and simple, and that it should be written in a language that was easy to be understood by all men.





THE FIRST LAND BATTLE

(The Japanese Rout the Chinese by a Sudden Attack at Song-hwan)

From a painting by the American artist, W. Montague Cary

IMMEDIATELY after the first naval conflict the little Japanese army which had taken possession of Seoul marched out to meet the Chinese troops, who might be preparing to besiege them in the capital. They found a strong force of Chinese advancing against them. These hastily entrenched themselves at a little place called Song-hwan, not far from Seoul. Here took place the first battle of this bloody war. It was not a large affair, possibly there were three thousand soldiers on each side; but it gave picturesque evidence of the different caliber of the opposing nations.

The Japanese crept forward on the enemy's entrenchments during the night and attacked them suddenly at dawn. In some places they had actually scaled the entrenchments before the Chinese gathered to the defense. Though thus surrounded the Chinese fought bravely. They still, however, relied chiefly upon the noise of their guns, firing them wildly in the air to terrify the foe, and shouting meanwhile and clashing their ancient shields and gongs. The Japanese fired to kill, and they advanced and charged as steadily and calmly as if upon parade. As a natural result they captured or destroyed fully half the Chinese force and scattered the rest in flight. The Japanese lost less than a hundred men. The result of the battle was to place the Japanese in control of all southern Corea, including its capital and its king.







PING-YANG

(The Assault of the Japanese upon the Main Chinese Army in Corea)

From a drawing by the German artist, R. Knoetel

ACTUAL war between China and Japan was declared in August, 1894. The Japanese forces were placed under Japan's general-in-chief, Marshal Yamagata. After six weeks of preparation he marched northward from Seoul to drive the enemy out of Corea. The Chinese had gathered their forces at Ping-yang, the principal city in northern Corea. Ping-yang is a strongly walled city surrounded on three sides by a river. The Chinese had also built numerous forts around it; and they boasted that they could hold the place against all the armies of Japan.

As a matter of fact the opposing forces were still small, neither army amounting to more than fifteen thousand men. The Chinese were awaiting reinforcements, with which they meant to march southward and drive their foes out of Corea. Now, however, the Chinese were to fight behind their strongest fortifications. There was little tactical skill in the battle. The Japanese attacked in force from the one side of Ping-yang not protected by the river. With resolute daring they stormed one after another five forts which blocked their advance. The resistance of the Chinese was stubborn but ineffective; many of them had only pikes for weapons or bows and arrows; those who had guns fired wildly. Before night fell the Japanese had even captured one of the massive gates of the city itself.







Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/storyofgreatestn62elli>



THE FLIGHT OF THE CHINESE

(The Chinese in Night and Storm Seek to Escape from Ping-yang)

From the Japanese official pictures of the War

THE night which followed the day of battle at Ping-yang was even more terrible and deadly than the day had been. The disorganized Chinese found themselves penned within the walls of Ping-yang. They no longer hoped even to make a successful resistance behind Ping-yang's walls; for had not the foe driven them from their strongest forts. The night closed round in thunder and storm; and under cover of Nature's uproar, the Chinese threw open the gates of Ping-yang and fled, hoping to escape northward back to China.

But the Japanese were on watch. The storm had not driven them to shelter; indeed they had no shelter. The mad rush of the Chinese was met by ready troops. There was no battle; for the despairing Chinamen thought only of flight. The Japanese fired at them as they swept past and killed as many as possible; but there was no way of stopping that terrified rush. The bulk of the fugitives broke through the Japanese lines and fled in disorganized masses back to China. The Japanese commander promptly led his victorious army northward till he came to the Yalu River, the broad stream which forms the boundary between Corea and the Chinese province of Manchuria.







LETTER FROM THE EDITOR OF THE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE

OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE

THE EDITOR OF THE





THE FIRST GREAT MODERN NAVAL BATTLE

(The Japanese Fleet defeats that of China at the Yalu River)

From a painting by the German artist, L. Arenhold

THE Chinese-Japanese war produced the first naval battle between fleets of war-vessels of the modern iron-clad type. The Chinese navy was in much better condition than the army, having been thoroughly organized and trained by European officers. The Japanese, on the contrary, while studying European methods, had entrusted the actual handling of their ships to their own officers. Hence many foreign critics regarded the Chinese navy as the superior.

Two fleets of about ten warships each and nearly equal strength met in September off the mouth of the Yalu River, where each was seeking to aid its country's military movements. The Japanese commander was Admiral Ito, the remarkable statesman who had prepared Japan's constitution, and who as a youth had taken a leading part in her great revolution. Ito attacked the enemy in single column, his strongest ship in front. During the battle a Chinese reinforcement came up in the shape of a squadron of torpedo boats. Admiral Ito at once turned from his main attack and led his charging column head on against the torpedo boats. This proved too much for the courage of the Chinese; instead of rushing on with their tiny craft, sacrificing themselves in destroying their foes, they turned and fled. Then Ito returned to the main attack. Five of the Chinese ships were destroyed; the remainder fled. Admiral Ito's fleet were left masters of the Eastern ocean.







THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

100 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

DATE

BY

RECEIVED





THE JAPANESE IN CHINA

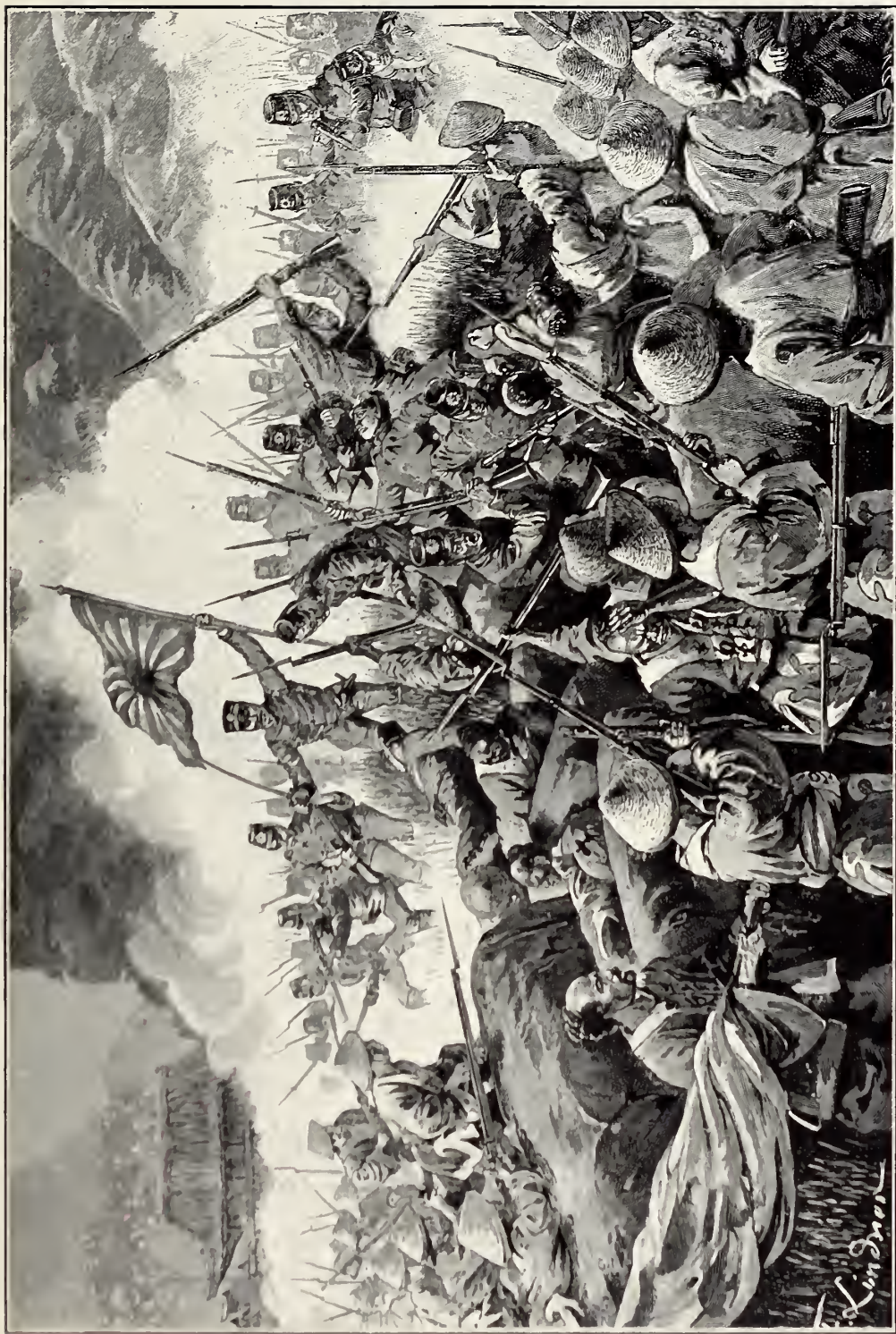
(Crossing from Corea They Defeat the Main Chinese Army)

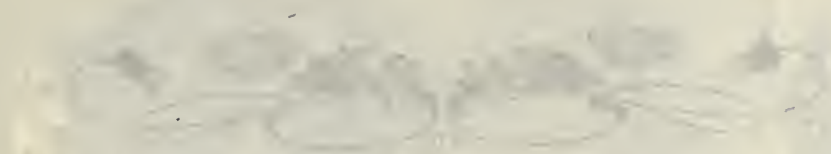
From a drawing by the German artist, Ferdinand Linder

AFTER the naval victory of Admiral Ito, the Japanese army, under Marshal Yamagata, began the invasion of China. Every effort was made to deceive the enemy as to just where the Japanese would cross the Yalu. Then when the opposing troops were widely scattered up and down the river, the Japanese crossed suddenly in boats, almost unopposed. The scattered Chinese gathered hastily at the little town of Chin-lien-cheng; and here they were attacked by the advancing Japanese. The battle was a repetition of that of Ping-yang. The Chinese resistance was stubborn but wholly ineffective, and nightfall found them driven back within the main fortifications of Chin-lien-cheng. From these they fled in the night, but this time they were not surrounded and their flight was unopposed.

This was the last resolute fight made by the Chinese. The regular army of the Empire was here broken and dispersed. The Chinese made hurried efforts to gather new recruits, but these were as unwilling fighters as they were untrained. The Japanese pushed onward through these swarming multitudes as steadily and as successfully as the best European troops could have done. China's one great fortress between the Yalu frontier and her capital Peking, lay on the strong peninsula of Port Arthur. The Japanese army advanced to this place, the "Gibraltar of the East," and carried it by storm in November, 1894.







THE
JOURNAL
OF
THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF
NEW YORK
Held at
Albany
in the
Year
1857
PUBLISHED BY
J. B. ALLEN, PRINTER
ALBANY





CAPTURE OF WEI-HAI-WEI

(The Landing of Japanese Forces Beneath the Chinese Forts)

From a painting by the American artist, W. Montague Cary

AFTER the storming of Port Arthur there seemed nothing to prevent the Japanese from marching right onward and seizing the Chinese capital of Peking. But the policy of the Japanese has always been one of sirenness rather than of brilliancy. There was still one powerful Chinese stronghold remaining, and they would not advance while it lay threatening their rear. This formidable fortress was Wei-hai-wei, built by the Chinese for the defense of the approach to Peking by the southern coast, as Port Arthur defended the northern shores. The chief defenses of Wei-hai-wei lay on islands unassailable from land; and in its harbor were gathered all the remaining ships of the Chinese navy. The Japanese fleet transported troops across the sea and landed them on the mainland just beyond the frowning cliffs of the Wei-hai-wei forts; but there seemed no way by which the fleet could penetrate the harbor guarded as it was by massive booms and forts and many ships.

Japanese torpedo boats solved the problem of the assault. They slipped into the strongly guarded harbor at night and assailed the Chinese warships. Some of the tiny assailants were destroyed; but for every one thus lost they managed to blow up a Chinese battleship. After two nights of such warfare several of the remaining Chinese ships burst out of the harbor in flight. They were captured or destroyed. After that, Wei-hai-wei was soon driven to surrender.







CHINA SUES FOR PEACE

(The Embassy Under Li Hung Chang Comes to Tokio Asking Peace)

After a drawing by the German artist, John Schoenberg

AFTER the fall of Wei-hai-wei, China admitted her helplessness to check the Japanese advance, and asked for peace. Her foremost statesman, Li Hung Chang, was despatched to Tokio to arrange what terms he could. China regarded the mere sending of this high official as a vast concession. Indeed she sent at first a lesser man of no rank, but the Japanese refused to treat with any one but the chief minister of the Empire. So the celebrated Li came and presented himself before the Mikado.

So severe were the demands of the Japanese, that Li refused them flatly, declaring it would be better for China just to let the invaders go on ravaging the land, until they exhausted themselves and their forces wasted away in its vast interior provinces. At this juncture a fortunate accident occurred. A Japanese fanatic attacked and wounded the Chinese envoy. The Mikado and his advisers were profuse in apologies, and made this an excuse for modifying their terms to such as Li was willing to accept. China yielded Corea to Japan. She also yielded all the region around Port Arthur, thus giving her rival a secure footing within her borders. The island of Formosa was also given to Japan and a heavy money indemnity promised her. What Li chiefly saved for his country was the province of Manchuria, the ancient home of the Manchu Emperors, which had been included along with many other items in Japan's first demands.







THEORY OF GEOMETRY

BY J. H. COOPER, M.A., F.R.S.

LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

THEORY OF GEOMETRY. This work is intended for the use of students in the higher schools and universities, and is designed to be a complete treatise on the subject. It is divided into two parts, the first of which contains the elementary principles of geometry, and the second part contains the more advanced topics.

The first part of the work is devoted to the study of the properties of lines and angles, and the construction of figures. It begins with the definition of a point, a line, and an angle, and proceeds to the proof of the various theorems relating to them. The second part of the work is devoted to the study of the properties of polygons, circles, and solids. It begins with the definition of a polygon, a circle, and a solid, and proceeds to the proof of the various theorems relating to them.

The work is written in a clear and concise style, and is well illustrated with diagrams. It is a valuable book for the student of geometry, and is also a valuable reference work for the teacher. The work is published by Longmans, Green & Co., and is available in both paper and cloth editions.

THEORY OF GEOMETRY. This work is intended for the use of students in the higher schools and universities, and is designed to be a complete treatise on the subject. It is divided into two parts, the first of which contains the elementary principles of geometry, and the second part contains the more advanced topics.

LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.





FORMOSA IN REVOLT

(The Formosans Refuse Allegiance to Japan and Proclaim a Republic)

From a Japanese print

JAPAN'S difficulty in securing her desired peace arrangements did not cease when she came to terms with China. She soon found that the outside world insisted also on having a voice in the matter. Her first trouble was in Formosa. This large and fertile island, almost twice as big as the entire State of Massachusetts, had been ceded to Japan by the Chinese government. But the Chinese populace of Formosa refused to consent to the cession. When a Japanese force came to take possession of the island, the inhabitants prepared for war and proclaimed their island an independent republic, raising over it their ancient tiger flag. The Japanese soon crushed the revolt; but then most of the Chinese left the island and returned to China. Formosa thus sank back almost into savagery. The Chinese had never held more than its coastlands, leaving the interior to wild aboriginal tribes of Malays. These now began in their turn to fight Japan, and it was long before she established any real control over the island. Its possession has proven to her almost as expensive and unsatisfactory as has the possession of the Philippines to our own government.

As for Port Arthur, in taking that, Japan involved herself with the European governments. These had agreed not to seize upon Chinese territory themselves, so they did not intend to let some one else do so. At their command, the "Island Kingdom" perforce restored the mighty fortress to China.





JAPAN JOINS EUROPE AGAINST CHINA

(Japanese Troops During the Boxer Outbreak Storm the Chinese Forts at Taku)

From a painting by the German artist, Alex Kircher

JAPAN in her forced withdrawal from Port Arthur had learned yet another point in the game of European diplomacy. She had reached a position of progress where her proud sons were confident of their ability to match themselves against any single country of Europe; but the combined force of all, she knew well was beyond her. She resolved, therefore, to get within their circle, be accepted as one of themselves, and so prevent their ever again being united against her.

The opportunity to be thus accepted as one of the group of "World Powers" came to Japan with the Boxer outbreak in China in 1900. This uprising was so sudden that few European ships were on the Chinese coast at the time, ready to help in protecting the foreigners who were attacked in Peking. Japan at once came forward as the most potent force in fulfilling the behests of Europe. Not only did she send more ships to the Chinese coast than any other power could assemble there, but she also directed her naval officers to act in harmony with the Europeans at every point in imposing their will upon China. Hence when the Chinese forts at Taku bombarded the foreign fleet, the Japanese joined the other ships in battering down the feeble fortifications. Then Japanese sailors landed foremost among the allies, and took the lead in storming the shattered forts and putting their defenders to flight. Thus Asiatics fought Asiatics to save Europeans.







THE ASSAULT AT TIEN-TSIN

(Japanese Troops Racing with the English to Lead the Attack)

From a Japanese print

THE policy which the Japanese began at the Taku forts, they continued throughout the Boxer difficulty. When the Europeans hurriedly gathered forces for an advance to Peking, the Japanese contingent was the most numerous of any. Moreover, the Japanese seized eagerly on the opportunity to prove both to themselves and to the Europeans that their troops were equal at every point to Europe's best. Nothing could have surpassed the absolutely unyielding heroism with which the Japanese soldiers rushed to any attack where an officer led them. No storm of bullets, no mass of opposing numbers could appall them. When the allied troops found themselves shut within one half of Tien-tsin and to save themselves from annihilation, were compelled to storm the other half or "native city," the task of assailing the main gate in the native wall was assigned to the English and Japanese. Each little troop approached from a different angle; each rushed frantically to beat the other to the goal; each had to fight its way against severe obstacles. The Japanese won the race. Their foremost company was the first to burst through the gate into the Chinese city; and a generous English cheer followed them as they entered.

In the final advance on Peking some weeks later, the Japanese had twelve thousand men in line; and every European soldier, in that now celebrated expedition, admitted that the Japanese were his fighting equals.







CELEBRATING THE BIRTHDAY OF AMERICA

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ON THE BIRTHDAY OF AMERICA
JULY 4, 1876
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NEW YORK: THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1876

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NEW YORK: THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1876





CELEBRATING THE BRITISH ALLIANCE

(Japan Rejoices over Her Defensive Alliance with Great Britain)

Redrawn from a photograph taken in Tokio

ALL that Japan had planned to effect by her attitude during the Boxer outbreak, she fully accomplished. Europe became convinced that this one Asiatic country was both powerful and trustworthy. Japan was fully consulted in questions bearing on the East; and in 1902 England entered into an equal and most momentous alliance with this other island kingdom, the "Great Britain of the East." By this alliance each nation agreed to help the other, if it were attacked by more than one enemy at a time in Asia. This meant that no "concert of the Powers" could again threaten Japan. Her people received this evidence of their progress and formal recognition among the European powers with the utmost enthusiasm, and procession after procession celebrated it in the streets of Tokio.

The treaty came just in time for Japan. The Europeans had already begun snatching Chinese strongholds for themselves. Germany had clutched a southern port. England took Wei-hai-wei, which had cost Japan so much of blood and effort to win. But neither of these seizures touched Japanese pride like the action of Russia in grasping possession of Port Arthur, the very fortress which Russia and the others had told Japan must not be taken from China. There can be little doubt that when Japan thus joyously celebrated her alliance with the English, she had already fixed her purpose of defying the Russians.







THE FIRST SEAFIGHT WITH RUSSIA

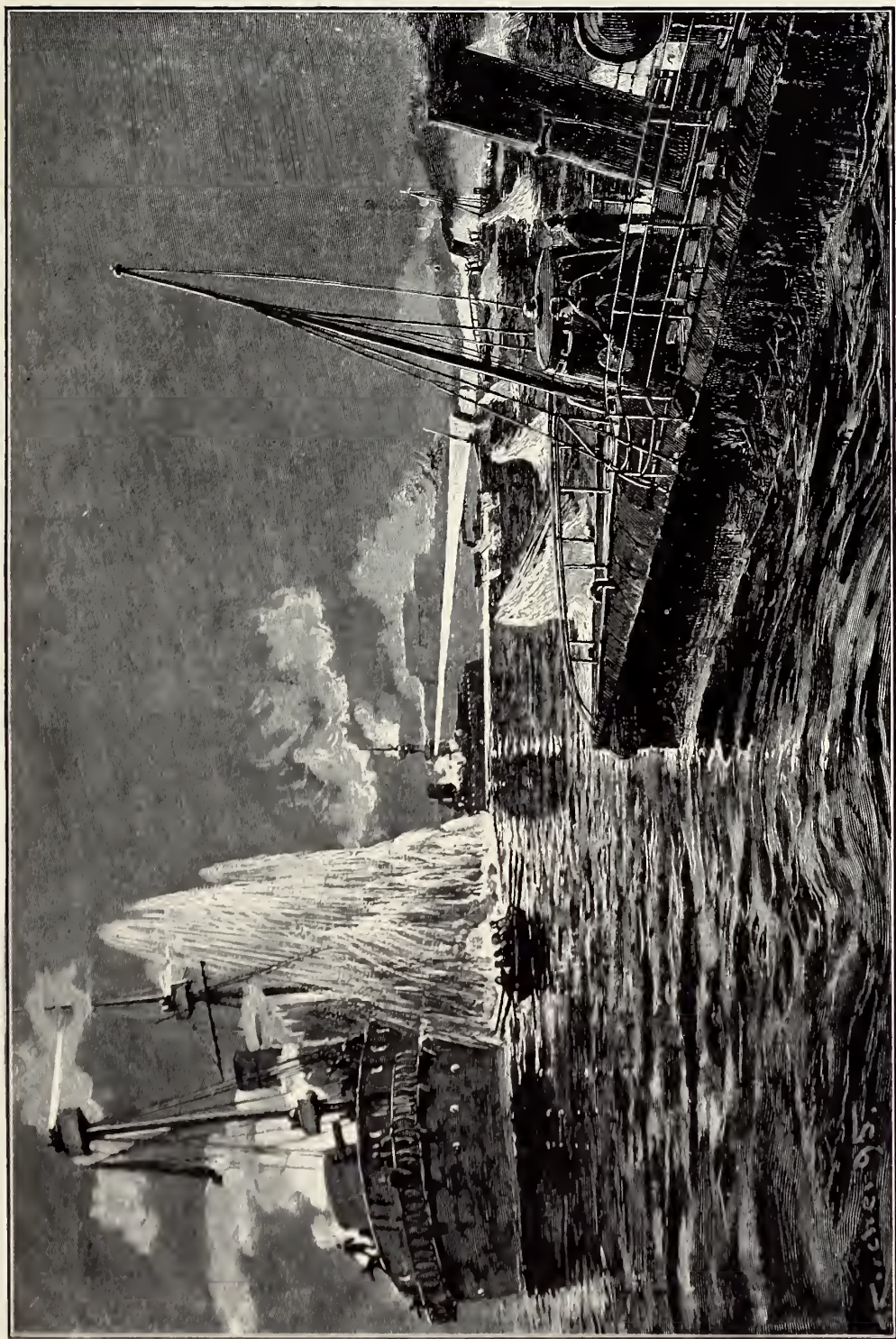
(Japanese Torpedo Boats Assail the Russians in Port Arthur)

After a drawing by Otto Kircher

JAPAN attacked Russia in Asia in 1904. There can be no disputing that Russian arrogance had pressed the Japanese to the point where they either had to fight or yield all claim to be considered a "power" in the East. Russia had extended her control over all the great northern province of Manchuria. Through this she began building a railroad to connect Siberia with her new Chinese stronghold of Port Arthur. She also began plans for seizing Corea. The Japanese remonstrated in vain. Russia's only definite response was to prepare a large fleet to be sent to the East, where she already had ships almost equalling those of Japan. So the Japanese, having exhausted every diplomatic means of securing redress, broke off all negotiations with Russia and attacked her Eastern possessions before the new fleet could arrive.

The first decisive blow of this stupendous war was delivered by the Japanese torpedo boats. They stole by night into Port Arthur's harbor. The Russians, not supposing Japan would dare such an attack, were engaged in idle revelry. The torpedo boats succeeded in seriously damaging three of the huge Russian warships; then the tiny assailants fled before a storm of shot, and most of them escaped. The Russian fleet was so crippled that it was unable to leave the harbor to attack the Japanese. Thus the latter held control of the sea and were able to dictate that the fighting should take place in Manchuria rather than in Japan, whither a Russian fleet would have carried the war.





from Asan. The destruction of the latter defeated the campaign from the south. It, therefore, remained for China to concentrate her mongrel forces in the north, and, marching down the peninsula, sweep the Japanese out of Corea. To frustrate this advance, the Japanese adopted the simple policy of converging their armies from the south and east upon Ping-yang, on the Tatung River, where the supreme struggle would take place. The army was directed by Field Marshal Yamagata, who planned that the different divisions should reach Ping-yang about the middle of September.

The advances of these divisions were attended with trying difficulties, for, as we know, Corea is a wretched country, with poor roads, and the invaders had to leave their base far to the rear. But they moved with wonderful perseverance, fortitude and skill, and carried out the work assigned to them with astonishing precision. The total strength of all their divisions was about fourteen thousand men.

The city of Ping-yang is one of the most important in Corea, and contains perhaps twenty thousand inhabitants. Nature has united with art in making it exceptionally strong. The Tatung River winds partly around three sides, and its banks are steep and well adapted for defence. The city is further surrounded by high massive walls, which the Chinese forces greatly improved. The total strength of their army was some thirteen thousand men. It would seem that they ought to have been able to hold the city against at least fifty thousand men. In truth, the Chinese leaders boasted they could do this, and the Japanese themselves were surprised by the strength of the fortifications, especially of the chief bulwark, Fort Botandai.

Skirmishing went on from the 12th to the 15th of September. On the latter day, with the first streakings of dawn, a tremendous cannonade was opened by the Japanese. The Chinese lost no time in replying, but their fire could not compare in accuracy with that of their assailants, who slowly pushed on, only to meet with a determined resistance from the finest of the troops in the forts. As the light increased, the Japanese were revealed on the open ground in front of the forts without the slightest protection. Spurred on by their officers, who recklessly exposed themselves, they charged with the most desperate bravery, and captured some of the outworks. The Chinese, however, maintained their destructive fire and the assailants toppled over like tenpins. The Japanese exhausted their ammunition, and had to hunt for cartridges on the bodies of their killed and wounded comrades, till finally that source also gave out, and they were left with only their bayonets to meet the awful crossfire of the forts, which had to be faced so long as the attack was maintained.

With a daring that was sublime, a fresh body of Japanese troops made a furious attempt to storm the main fort, but the earthworks were so steep and

high that it was impossible, and they had to retire after serious loss. Finally the Japanese withdrew to their first position. As proof of the reckless daring of the various assaults, it is recorded that two of the companies had all their officers killed or wounded, and another company had but a single ensign left. General Oshima, who was always in the forefront, was among the wounded.

We have described only one phase of this remarkable battle. Two Japanese detachments, starting from widely separated points, converged in an attack on the north side of the city, which was defended by five forts, one of which stood on a lofty elevation commanding the whole of Ping-yang. The attack began at daylight, and was immediately answered by a hot fire from the Mauser rifles, but the Japanese would not be denied, and with heavy loss they speedily captured the first fort, and then shelled the garrison in another, which was stormed and carried amid the confusion.

Meanwhile, the other detachment captured the third fort. Then the fourth was won; but the main structure, high on the hill, made a valiant defence, and held out until it was attacked on all sides. At the opportune moment, the Japanese artillery, which was trying to breach the walls of the city, turned their guns also on the fort. The Chinese were bewildered, and before they could recover, their foes came up the hill like a cyclone, and the formidable post was captured.

What fighters those Japs are! Without waiting a minute they turned their efforts against the nearest gate on that side of the city. The Chinese knew the importance of the struggle, and kept up such an effective fire that the Japanese had to fall back. They were incensed with the fate that thus baffled them, and one of them, Lieutenant Mimura, could restrain himself no longer. He shouted, "Who will help me open that gate?" and without waiting for a reply, started on a headlong run toward the goal. A dozen others were at his heels, and more would have been there had they not gone down in the tempest of bullets.

The lieutenant and his friends savagely attacked the gate, but it was in vain. It could not be forced. "Scale the walls!" was the next command, and up they went like so many sailors climbing the rigging in the face of an approaching squall. The Chinese above their heads were firing at the Japanese troops, never dreaming that the handful at their feet would dare ascend, until Mimura and his comrades bounded upon them as if hurled from catapults. The sight was so startling that the Chinese scattered, and the whole party of Japanese leaped down inside the walls and made for the gate to open it from within. Three of the defenders were killed and the rest sent flying; but when the lieutenant and his men assailed the gate it seemed impossible to open it.

The Chinese who had been dispersed rallied from their fright and began

firing at the little group striving with such desperation to unbar the opening. There were enough of the defenders to overwhelm and cut down every one of the Japanese, who were like rats caught in a trap, unless they could unfasten the great door. The Chinese opened fire, killed one of the little group and wounded another, when at the last moment the gate gave way, swung inward, and admitted the astonished and eager Japanese on the outside.

The capture of the fort on the hill and the taking of the city gate virtually decided the fate of Ping-yang. Soon after, white flags were seen fluttering from the walls. General Tachimi rode forward on his horse to learn the meaning of the display, but he and the Chinese could not understand each other. Then he wrote out his queries, and an unsatisfactory reply was returned by the Korean officials. General Tachimi thought matters looked suspicious, and amid a severe storm, which just then broke, he withdrew his troops. The display of the white flags was to secure delay. Many of the Chinese leaders had been opposed to making any defence at all, and, in the fighting, they had lost their bravest and most skilful officer. When night descended, the Chinese horde swarmed out of the city, bent only on escape. But their foes were waiting for them. The slaughter that followed was fearful, and lasted through that awful night. When the sun finally rose on the dreadful scene not a Chinese soldier was in Ping-yang. The cheering victors marched through the different gates and occupied the city. There seemed to be no end to the spoils captured, among which were thirty-five cannon, and a thousand magazine rifles and breech-loaders. The Chinese losses were fully two thousand killed, many wounded, and six hundred prisoners; that of the Japanese was eight officers killed, twenty-seven wounded, one hundred and fifty-four soldiers killed and four hundred and eleven wounded. These figures were compiled so carefully by the Japanese that there can be little doubt of their accuracy. The losses of the Chinese are also taken from the estimates of the victors, who have always shown painstaking attempts to be correct.

This victory was of the greatest importance, for Ping-yang was the strongest city in Corea, and the Chinese army that was to drive the Japanese out of the kingdom had been virtually annihilated. The Chinese did not offer any further resistance, but retreated beyond the Yalu to defend their own country. The Korean campaign was ended; and now for the Yellow Empire itself.

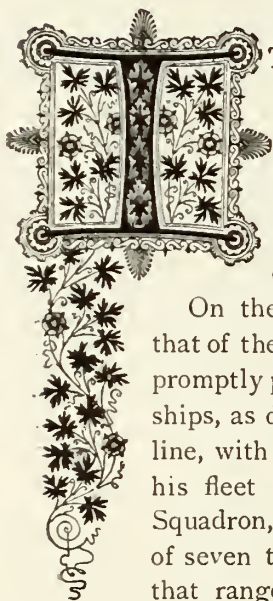




THE JAPANESE FLEET ENTERING PORT ARTHUR

Chapter CLIII

THE CAMPAIGN IN CHINA



It must not be supposed that the Japanese navy was idle. We have learned of the vigorous steps taken to strengthen it, and these armed ships were employed during the operations described in patrolling the Korean coasts and protecting the transports. The Chinese fleets were engaged on similar duty, and the conditions favored a naval collision.

On the morning of September 17, the Japanese fleet sighted that of the enemy off the mouth of the Yalu River, and Admiral Ito promptly prepared his vessels for action. He had about ten fighting ships, as did also the Chinese. The latter were ranged in a single line, with the weaker vessels on the wings. Admiral Ito arranged his fleet in a single column, with the faster ones, the "Flying Squadron," in the lead. The Chinese opened fire at a distance of seven thousand yards, but the Japanese waited until within half that range. They seemed to be heading for the Chinese centre, but the "Flying Squadron" diverged and with increased speed passed the right wing of the Chinese. The others followed, and before they had all rounded the weak end of the enemy's line one of the Chinese vessels was in flames.

Admiral Ito's plan was, through his superior speed, to circle about the enemy's vessels, pouring a destructive fire into the least powerful and keeping at a safe distance from the heavier guns. This, if carried out, would have destroyed the Chinese fleet in short order, but two more Chinese vessels ap-

peared hurrying up with six torpedo boats to take part in the fight. Without the least hesitation, the "Flying Squadron" headed for the new enemies, who with equal promptness turned and fled, having little stomach for the fight. Then the pursuers returned. It is not our province to describe this remarkable naval battle in detail. The Chinese fought bravely, and Admiral Ito displayed consummate generalship in meeting and overcoming the continual shifting of conditions.

The contest off the mouth of the Yalu is memorable in more than one respect. It was the greatest naval conflict of the war between China and Japan, and it holds the unique distinction of being the first engagement between two fleets fully provided with all modern inventions and appliances. Admiral Ito proved himself a naval genius, for he saved his three weak vessels, which interfered with his evolutions, and, though he had no torpedo boats, he destroyed four of the Chinese vessels, or about one-third of their fighting force. It must be remembered, too, that his meeting with the enemy was unexpected, and he had to form his plans on the spur of the moment. Moreover, he was without any historical precedent to help him in the superb evolutions which saved his feeble vessels, while steadily pressing the enemy to the wall.

Besides the four formidable ships lost by the Chinese, a fifth ran aground in the flight near Talien Bay, and was blown up to save her falling into the hands of the Japanese, who lost no vessels at all. Admiral Ito, the little swarthy house servant of a few years before, stood up before the great Powers of the world, and gave the first lesson in the science of modern naval warfare. He made himself master of the Yellow Sea, and the mighty Chinese Empire could send no more troops by water.

The Japanese army rested only a short time after the capture of Ping-yang, when it pushed northward toward the Yalu, which, as you remember, forms the boundary between China and Corea. In the course of a month the First Army, as it was called, commanded by Marshal Yamagata, was on the southern bank of the river. It was arranged that the invasion of China by this army should be simultaneous with that of the Second Army, the advance of the two being such that in case of peril one could go to the help of the other.

The breadth of the Yalu makes it a strong natural defence, and the Chinese commander-in-chief, General Sung, chose it as his first line. He made his headquarters at the little town of Chiu-lien-cheng, on the northern bank, while Yamagata placed himself at Wi-ju, on the southern shore. Having reached the river, the next thing was to cross it, for the Japanese were not the ones to remain idle. Just before daylight, on the 25th of October, one of the divisions passed over, and was quickly followed by others. Although the Chinese had been building fortifications for a long time and were prepared to offer a stub-

born defence, yet when they saw the active Japanese on the wrong side of the river, they were scared, and after only a brief resistance ran toward Chiu-lien-cheng.

The Chinese general there knew the importance of checking the advance of the Japanese and pushed forward three columns to the attack. A brief but furious conflict resulted in the defeat of the Chinese at all points, and most of them fled, many not stopping till they reached the distant mountains in the rear. Yamagata spent the night in preparations to attack the town, but when the advance was made the following morning, it was discovered that the defenders had evacuated the place. The decisiveness of the victory is shown by the fact that the victors lost only one officer and thirty-two men killed, while the defeated army lost six hundred men, seventy field pieces and machine guns, nearly five thousand rifles, about forty thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, and more than four million rounds of small-arm ammunition.

With their usual promptness the Japanese advanced against the strong border town of Feng-hwang, where an effective stand could have been made; but the Chinese fled on their approach, and the town was entered on the 30th of October without resistance. From the prisoners captured, it was learned that the Chinese army, utterly disheartened, had dispersed, most of the troops fleeing seaward, while General Sung, with a small force, retreated northward in the direction of Mukden.

Before this, the news of the repeated disasters had fallen with crushing effect upon the Chinese government. The war party was in despair and the opposition so strengthened that they forbade the purchase of new war material, and insisted upon sending the reinforcements to the border armed only with matchlocks and bows. These miserable hordes, in many instances, were simply food for gunpowder; their defeat brought no credit to the victors. Of course, the true state of affairs was never revealed to the mass of the Chinese people, probably not to the Emperor himself. The Chinese papers were filled with glowing accounts of victories; and the despised "Wojen" were represented as being brought in by thousands as prisoners, and tortured and decapitated by the angry Chinese generals.

Feng-hwang having fallen, the First Army of Japan separated, one division pressing the campaign westward, while the other did the same to the north and east. The latter confined itself chiefly to cautious reconnoissances. The former, finding that the enemy had concentrated at Hsin-yen, a place of considerable importance, made a skilful attack in front and rear. The Chinese were strongly reinforced, and for a time put up a brave fight, but on the night of November 17th they fled. Hsin-yen was occupied the next morning, but no further advance was made. The plan was to wait until the Second Army, which had

landed and was advancing on Port Arthur, should be ready to co-operate in the northward march.

It must be borne in mind that, though the campaigns of the Japanese were unvaryingly successful, yet the soldiers were called upon to endure great hardships. In that wretched country it was a task of enormous difficulty to bring forward supplies, and officers and privates were more than once in a famishing condition. But all bore privations cheerfully, and some of the exploits of the soldiers were of thrilling heroism. Thus in one of the charges a captain had his horse killed under him, and was wounded to the point of helplessness. Private Tio helped the officer to mount his own horse, led him out of danger, and then dropped dead, having been mortally wounded before he dashed to the assistance of his leader. In many instances, when the Japanese were unable to rescue their wounded, the latter committed suicide to escape torture at the hands of the Chinese.

The Chinese supposed that an immediate advance would be made by the First Army upon the city of Mukden, the ancient capital of the Manchu dynasty, and held in special reverence because of its imperial ancestral tombs. To prevent its capture, they kept a large army between the city and the Japanese. But although the latter purposely encouraged the impression, they had no intention for the time of pressing farther northward. They aimed simply to keep open their communications by repelling any attack from the north. Many wondered at the delay of the Japanese, but it was in conformity with the plan of their generals, who understood the military situation better than outsiders. A civil administration was organized in many places in Manchuria, with the civil employees brought over from Japan.

As we have learned, the Second Army was prepared for active military operations. The mobilization proceeded rapidly, and on the 27th of September the whole force was quartered at Hiroshima, which, it will be remembered, was the imperial headquarters. Marshal Oyama, minister of war, was made commander-in-chief. The objective point was Port Arthur, an impregnable harbor and fortress, made so at immense expense by German and French engineers. It stands on the southeastern point of the Regent's Sword, or Lia-tung Promontory, at the entrance to the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, while on the opposite promontory is the fortress of Wei-hai-wei. The Japanese determined to reduce each in turn.

Shallow water compelled the landing to be made at the mouth of a small stream a hundred miles from Port Arthur. The Chinese ships offered not the slightest interference, and the troops disembarked on the 24th of October. Their position was favorable in the highest degree, for their invincible fleet removed all danger from the sea, while by occupying the neck of the peninsula,

the army could readily shut off succor from the forts and reduce them at their leisure. The Japanese pressed their advantage. The forts protecting the isthmus were taken on November 5 and 6, after an insignificant resistance, and the Japanese moved down the converging roads of the peninsula in two divisions, prepared for a resistance that was not offered. The whole twenty-two forts of Port Arthur, one after the other, toppled over like tenpins, and at the close of November 21, the most formidable place and most valuable dockyards in Asia were in the hands of the invaders. When the Japanese entered the town, they saw the mutilated bodies of a number of their comrades suspended near the gates. The sight roused them to diabolical frenzy, and in retaliation they began a slaughter of all the non-combatants whom they could reach. Had this outburst lasted but a few hours, it might have been accepted as natural and to be expected—but the massacre went on for several days unchecked by officers, and characterized by every species of outrage and savagery. The Japanese have denied this, but too many witnesses saw the crime, which constitutes a flaming disgrace against a people whom otherwise we all like and admire.

Port Arthur and Talien became the naval base for succeeding operations of the Japanese. The army that had been so successful, devoted itself to driving out the remnants of Chinese in Lia-tung, after which it marched to join the First Army. This, as we have seen, was advancing across Sheng-king. The autumn was now well along, and the approach of winter added greatly to the work of campaigning. The junction of the forces was not made until January, 1895. The Chinese showed more bravery in their resistance, but the slowness of Marshal Yamagata's advance was not due to any fear of his insignificant foe. That commander and statesman was peering into the future.

The Japanese ministry feared to press China to the wall, lest her complete ruin should lead to an appeal to the European Powers to intervene, thereby bringing disaster to Japan herself, in so far as the fruits of her conquest were concerned. Moreover, the crushing of the reigning house was likely to cause a rebellion that would sweep the Manchu dynasty out of existence, leaving no responsible authority with which Japan could deal, and inviting that dreaded partition of China which for years has hung like a baleful shadow over the Yellow Empire. Thus there was need of the greatest circumspection on the part of the conquerors, who, after the capture of Ying-kow, one of the treaty ports, when the country was at their mercy, made no advance beyond the Liau River.

Wei-hai-wei village stands upon a bay of the Shan-tung Promontory, and gives its name to the fortress. The sea approach is defended by the island of Liu-kung, and a smaller island, Jih-tau. The high hills enclosing the bay are crowned by twelve modern forts, while the islands at the entrance have three

others. These batteries had fifty-seven guns, some quick-firing, and a number were provided with disappearing carriages. The Chinese Admiral Ting lay at anchor in the spacious harbor with his nine warships, six small gunboats, and eleven torpedo boats, all imprisoned by two torpedo booms spanning the entrance for the purpose of keeping out the Japanese fleet. In order to secure undisputed control of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and render the fleet useless, the Japanese determined to capture this seemingly impregnable place. It should be added that the ten thousand Chinese who manned the forts and ships were inadequate in numbers to do so effectively, even had they possessed the fighting spirit, which was totally lacking.

Marshal Oyama's invading army of 27,000 men landed January 23, just south of the extreme promontory of Shan-tung and about forty miles from Wei-hai-wei, toward which it advanced in two columns. A weak resistance was made at first, but soon the garrisons began fleeing pell mell, not halting long enough to render their guns useless. A furious storm on February 1 compelled the Japanese to suspend operations, and Admiral Ting took advantage of the opportunity to land a number of sailors, who destroyed all the guns in the western forts. By this precaution, he saved the islands and his own ships from bombardment.

The Japanese seized the forts, but their situation was by no means satisfactory, for their heaviest guns in the eastern batteries could not reach the anchorage, and the torpedo booms, covered by the island forts, shut out the invading fleet. Thus the Chinese, so long as matters remained thus, could make the town exceedingly hot for any enemy that occupied it.

In the darkness of the night of February 4, ten Japanese torpedo boats removed undetected an end of one of the booms, and, silently entering the harbor, sunk a leading warship. Consternation followed, and hundreds of shot pattered around the skurrying little craft, of which two were sunk and two disabled, though only fourteen men were lost.

This daring exploit was repeated by five boats the next night, when, without the loss of a man, a transport and two warships were destroyed. These amazing successes demoralized the Chinese, who were thrown into a panic. Two steam launches and all their torpedo boats made a scramble to get out of the harbor on the morning of the 8th, but every one was captured, sunk, or run ashore. On the day following, one of the Japanese cruisers was sunk by shells from the enemy's forts.

Admiral Ting was left with only four fighting vessels and the Liu-kung forts, and there was not an earthly chance for him. He was aware of it, but grimly resolved to fight against hope. Admiral Ito and Marshal Oyama, admiring the spirit of the brave veteran, magnanimously advised him to surrender

and take refuge in Japan until peace was concluded. Admiral Ito, in a remarkable letter to his enemy, tried to persuade him to this course, by picturing the good he could do his country in effecting military reforms.

Admiral Ting knew that he must fail in battle, and that China would demand his life as a forfeit, but nothing could shake his heroic loyalty. He made no reply to the communication of Admiral Ito, but fought bravely until nothing remained but the surrender of his fragment of a fleet and the forts. This was effected February 12, and then Admiral Ting, with several of his leading military and naval officers, committed suicide.

The captors destroyed all the land forts at Wei-hai-wei, but a force held Liu-kung island and anchorage until the close of the war. This victory and the successes in Sheng-king placed Japan in a situation to dictate terms of peace. Other military movements took place, the most important being an expedition to the Pescadores, which reduced the forts on Pang-hu, the chief island, and secured a base for operations against Formosa.

Meanwhile, negotiations were under way for the establishment of peace, but the court at Peking acted so trickily, that the Japanese minister refused to see their agent, who was not provided with proper credentials. Finally, Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who had been degraded because of disasters at the beginning of the war, was restored to honor, through the efforts of the Empress Dowager, and sent to Shimonoseki, with plenary powers. He landed there on March 20, with his suite, numbering one hundred and thirty-two persons, and including General John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State of the United States, as his confidential adviser.

In China's story we have told how Li's attempted assassination by a Japanese fanatic was the means of securing better terms for his country than could have been gained otherwise by one of the most astute statesmen of modern times. An armistice was granted March 30, 1895, and made permanent by the signing of a treaty of peace, which was finally ratified at Chifu, May 8, 1895. Its terms granted a heavy indemnity, ceded to Japan the promontory of Lia-tung, Formosa, and the Pescadores, and acknowledged the independence of Korea.



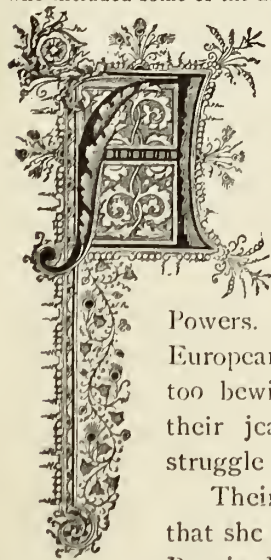


JAPANESE CELEBRATING THE COREAN TRIUMPH

Chapter CLIV

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

[*Authorities :* In these modern days, the Press gives us a faithful record of the important happenings in every part of the world. This fact was strikingly illustrated in the late Russo-Japanese War, and we have drawn fully upon the accounts furnished by the American and foreign journalists, who included some of the keenest observers and the ablest literary men of the times.]



JAPANESE era thus came in the history of the Far East—one that profoundly interested and in a certain sense mystified Europe. In the eternal jealousy and wrangling over China, these Powers had never looked upon Japan as a possible factor in the dispute; but there she was, leaping at one bound from obscurity to a front rank among the world's Powers. Had there been an opportunity for intervention by the European nations, they would have interceded; but the war was too bewilderingly swift to give the Powers opportunity to adjust their jealousies so as to act. Before they could move, the struggle was over.

Their jealousy was now directed toward Japan, and it was felt that she must be curbed lest her success should carry her too far. Russia, France, and Germany formed a coalition to prevent any disturbance of the integrity of China and to compel Japan to surrender a part of the spoils to which she was entitled by her triumph. Great Britain earned the eternal gratitude of Japan by refusing to join the alliance. Had any one Power alone attempted to intervene, Japan would have gone to war with her; but, bitterly humiliating as it was to bow to the coalition, she was compelled to do so. Upon being "advised" to withdraw the demand for the Lia-tung Promontory, including the fortress of Port Arthur, she did so with the best grace possible, but the sting remained.

The anger of Japan was directed specially against Russia, which seized the fortress of Port Arthur and virtually occupied Manchuria. Convinced that, sooner or later, war was inevitable, Japan industriously made ready for the struggle. In all conflicts between nations, an immeasurable advantage rests with the one most fully prepared. In this instance, the advantage was overwhelmingly with Japan, for Russia, expecting nothing in the nature of war, made no preparation for it. Japan demanded that Russia should evacuate Manchuria in accordance with the decree of the Manchurian Convention, which named October 8th, 1903, as the date for such withdrawal. Instead of complying with this demand, Russia remained planted in Manchuria and extended her outposts across the Yalu River into Corea itself. Japan feared that unless she checked Russia's aggressive expansion she would be overborne and in the end crushed by that mighty Power.

The Czar, Nicholas II., lacks the fixity of purpose which should characterize all rulers, and it is to be regretted that he has been under the influence of the Grand Ducal Party, who have shown themselves anything but friends of the Empire. Admiral Alexieff, the representative of this coterie, was made Governor-General of the Russian possessions in the Far East, where, with a view of advancing the fortunes of his friends and himself, he made no secret of his intention of provoking war with Japan and bringing her to her knees.

Japan protested to St. Petersburg, and, failing to accomplish anything satisfactory thereby, recalled her minister from Russia, February 6th, 1904. Such summary action means war, and Japan, now fully ready, was prompt in striking the first blow.

Her main fleet consisted of six modern battle-ships, a number of cruisers, and a strong flotilla of torpedo-boats and destroyers, under Admiral Togo. Two days after the severance of diplomatic relations, he attacked the Russian naval force at Port Arthur. Two battle-ships and a cruiser were torpedoed in Chemulpo Harbor, Corea, and the following day a decisive blow was inflicted upon the finest squadron of Russia, which was completely surprised, as it lay carelessly at anchor in the unprotected roadstead outside of Port Arthur harbor.

Although Japan's supremacy on the sea was thus established, it was necessary to seal up the powerful Russian fleet within the harbor, in order to prevent it from interfering with the landing of the Japanese army. Three sorties were made from Port Arthur, but none was successful. Japan had gained her purpose and was at liberty to land her troops unmolested in Corea or elsewhere. There was no longer any danger of a Russian descent upon Nippon.

Admiral Makaroff was incredibly careless in allowing the Russian squadron to lie in an open roadstead at night, but he acted bravely and with skill. On April 13th his flagship *Petropaulovsk* struck one of his own mines and went

down, carrying the whole staff and crew, 700 men in all, including the gallant admiral. Even Japan expressed sympathy for the loss of the brave officer.

Manchuria was still in the possession of Russia. She had been pouring reinforcements over the railway line for months. Besides the formidable force thus gathered, General Sassulitch had an army of 20,000 men on the banks of the Yalu, waiting to prevent the passage of the stream by the Japanese, who, with no opposition, had occupied Seoul, and now advanced northward under General Kuroki to co-operate by a flank movement from the east with the main attack. This was to be made as soon as the ice melted and the Russian fleet was bottled up in Port Arthur. Kuroki outwitted Sassulitch, and while holding his attention upon a point seventeen miles distant, threw a division across the Yalu at Wiju, April 30th. The next day Sassulitch was routed with the loss of 5,000 men and 28 guns, while Japan, with casualties only one-fifth as great, was firmly planted on Manchurian soil.

Sassulitch retreated toward the main Russian army, near Liao-yang, hotly pursued by Kuroki, who threatened the communications of any Russian advance which should attempt to attack the Japanese armies landing on the peninsula. The Russians, who were loosely distributed through the south of Manchuria, were placed in imminent danger, for they could offer no effective resistance to the invaders. They fortified Niu-chwang against expected assault, abandoned it and then occupied it again. General Kuropatkin decided to concentrate his forces at Liao-yang, leaving General Stoessel, with some 38,000 men, to defend Port Arthur.

The confidence in the impregnability of this famous fortress seemed warranted, and the most sanguine of Japan's friends hardly believed its capture possible. Meanwhile, the single railway line across Siberia, which was more effective than generally supposed, was pushed to the limit in bringing reinforcements and supplies to the main army under Kuropatkin.

Southern Manchuria being thus left open for Japanese operations, they were set on foot with characteristic energy and skill. The plan of campaign had been carefully thought out and was pushed to a conclusion with the relentless accuracy of a mathematical demonstration. In the latter part of May, General Oku, commanding the second or Liao-tung army, landed from the Elliot Islands, ready to support Kuroki, or to seize the Liao-tung Peninsula, as soon as the Korean army had established itself beyond the Yalu. The Port Arthur defences, which now reached as far as Nanshan on the north, consisted of an elaborate system of redoubts and intrenchments connected by almost endless entanglements of barbed wire. Six days' persistent assault, terminating May 26th, drove in the Russian lines. Seventy-eight guns were captured, and the glacis cleared and made coverless. The courage, skill, and devotion of the Japanese,

who lost forty-three hundred men in this fearful fighting, won the admiration of the world.

The capture of Nanshan severed all communication between Kuropatkin and Stoessel and hemmed in Port Arthur by sea and land, the blockade being impenetrable. The Japanese secured a well-equipped warm-water port and an excellent base for future operations in Dalny, which fell undefended into their hands. Under direct orders from St. Petersburg, General Stackelberg marched south at the head of a strong force, June 15th, with the purpose of loosening the grip that was inflexibly closing around Port Arthur. The attempt was defeated by Oku, whose troops were co-operating with those of Kuroki, commanding the First Army, and Nodzu at the head of the Fourth Army. The Russians suffered a loss of seven thousand men and sixteen guns. While Nogi, with the Third Army, continued the investment of Port Arthur, the retreating column was slowly pursued along the line of the railway. With the greatest difficulty, but with marked skill, Kuropatkin by a disastrous retreat saved his army from annihilation and took a strong intrenched position at Liao-yang.

The Czar had sent peremptory orders that in the event of Port Arthur becoming blockaded the remaining seaworthy ships of the Russian squadron should use the utmost effort to escape. Twice the vessels of the once proud fleet crept toward the sea, but were daunted by the hopeless outlook and hastily returned. Since they were useless, Stoessel landed their guns to help man the defences of the fortress.

By this time it was clear that the fortunes of the war hung upon the impending engagement at Liao-yang. Kuropatkin, a skilful and resourceful officer, was continually hampered by the Czar, who, it will be borne in mind, was under the control of the Grand Ducal Committee in St. Petersburg, to whom was mainly due the series of unbroken disasters encountered by the Russian arms.

Field Marshal Oyama, who had outlined the features of the general campaign, was with his troops to see that his masterly strategy was carried out. Kuropatkin's well-fortified line of defences stretched across the railway for thirty miles. On August 25th, General Oku, commanding the Japanese left, and Nodzu commanding the centre, attacked Liao-yang, and fought incessantly for eleven days. At the same time Kuroki pressed one of the most brilliant outflanking operations in the history of war. The Russian left was not the real point of attack, for the Japanese were determined to drive through the centre and seize the town. If this could be done, the whole Russian force would have to retreat, but could not do so before Kuroki on the right flanked the only course open and turned the Russian repulse into disorderly rout, which would drive them beyond the walls of Mukden, the capital of Manchuria.

The Russians resisted with desperate bravery, but were forced from their

fortifications. The struggle was fearful beyond description and the slaughter appalling, but the skill with which Kuropatkin extricated his army from what seemed a hopeless situation won the praise of all military critics. He lost 25,000 and the Japanese 20,000 men. The latter pressed the assaults to the limit of human endurance, and once a resistless charge by General Nodzu was all that saved the Japanese from being forced from the field.

A month's relaxation followed, during which reinforcements were hurried to both armies, who prepared for another death grapple. The discontent in Russia became so deep, despite the efforts to suppress the news of disasters, that revolution was threatened and numerous bloody outbreaks occurred. There had not been a solitary Russian victory, and, in order to restore public confidence at home, a fatal order was sent to Kuropatkin to end the period of inaction and, no matter how great the loss of life involved, to press the enemy. A bombastic Imperial decree was published, against Kuropatkin's own judgment, October 2d.

The result of this advance, which consisted of ten days of incessant fighting, was the defeat of the Russians at all points. Their losses were over sixty thousand men and forty-eight guns. The casualties on the side of the Japanese were about one-fourth as great. This great battle, known as Sha-ho, led the Japanese to decide to make no further advance until the close of the Arctic-Manchurian winter. No important engagement took place until the close of February, 1905.

It will be remembered that Port Arthur had been left to take care of itself. Kuropatkin and Stackelberg had each made an abortive attempt to relieve it. The formidable task of its capture was entrusted to General Nogi. It is now certain that whatever credit is due for the defence of this fortress belonged to Stoessel's chief of staff, Kondrachenko, who used every possible means and device to check the Japanese assault. For days and weeks the fighting was of the most terrific nature. Many times the piles of Japanese dead insulated the network of wires over which their living comrades charged. Both sides employed guns larger than were ever before used in siege operations. Nogi and his soldiers would not be denied. They had had their orders and would carry them out if in doing so every man was called to give up his life. Foot by foot they forced their way in, and positions were captured and recaptured again and again. The famous eminence known as 203 Mètre Hill was wrenched from the Japanese before they could establish themselves. The dauntless Chief of Staff Kondrachenko was killed by the explosion of a shell, and a weakness in the defence immediately showed itself. On November 30th the Japanese captured 203 Mètre Hill again and held it. Among the slain was General Nogi's second son, his other boy having already given his life for his country.

This last captured hill commanded all the harbor of Port Arthur. The Japanese turned their guns upon the war-ships representing the last of Russia's sea power in the East, and leisurely sent them to the bottom, one after the other. Admiral Togo then steamed away to meet the Baltic squadron, which, amid a flourish of trumpets, had sailed for Asia about the middle of October. Before the hostile fleets met, Port Arthur had surrendered. The situation of General Stoessel had become so hopeless that, to save the useless effusion of blood, he made an unconditional surrender of the fortress on January 1, 1905.

Then came the final great land battle in Manchuria. Marshal Oyama commanding the whole Japanese army advanced against the huge Russian force in Mukden (February 25th). At Putiloff Hill, south of Mukden, Kuropatkin was assailed with such vigor that he felt certain the attack was intended to mask a main assault on one of his flanks. Convinced that his eastern ranks were imperilled, he moved his reserves from Mukden in that direction. But once more he was outwitted. The supreme task had been given to Nogi and his Port Arthur veterans. Cutting loose from the main body, the Third Army under Nogi had swept around the Russians from the west, gained a position behind Mukden and now attacked the Russians from the rear. Thus enveloped, Kuropatkin, on March 11th, telegraphed to St. Petersburg that his army was surrounded and helpless.

Nevertheless the Russians made a desperate effort to break through the toils before Nogi could intrench himself in their rear. With Japanese cannon pouring fire on them from either side, they marched out of Mukden and fought their way northward along the line of the railroad. The Japanese charged down from the hills repeatedly, but could never stop that great flowing river of men. Of half a million Russian troops, a little more than half thus forced their way out of the Japanese trap at Mukden, and escaped to the city of Harbin in the far north. The remainder of the Russian force were killed or captured. Yet this tremendous Japanese victory was only won at terrible cost; and while Japan still hesitated whether to cheer or weep, the long heralded Russian fleet finally arrived from Europe.

The Russian Admiral Rojestvensky attempted to force his way through the narrow straits between Corea and Japan. Admiral Togo with the Japanese fleet was awaiting him there, and on May 27th made a resistless attack upon the Russian fleet. The shells of his battleships and the terrible assaults of his torpedo-boats and destroyers crumpled up the Russian fleet as if it were so much pasteboard. The annals of naval warfare contain the record of no more crushing triumph. Every ship of Rojestvensky's fleet was either sunk or captured, with the exception of three cruisers which escaped to Manila and

were disarmed, and two or three badly disabled destroyers which succeeded in reaching Vladivostock.

Humanity cried aloud for the cessation of a war in which the estimated casualties were half a million men, and the cost to the Japanese (as officially stated in October, 1905), \$1,250,000,000, and to Russia a still greater sum, with the prospect of more awful losses in lives and treasure, before which the civilized world stood aghast. President Roosevelt now did a service which won the gratitude of all men and formed the crowning event of his career. On his personal urgency, the Czar of Russia and the Mikado of Japan appointed peace commissioners, who met at Portsmouth, N. H., in August, 1905. Thus the greatest war since 1870 was brought to a close. Japan came out of the struggle triumphant and took rank as one of the first Powers of the world.

Since then she has devoted herself to the peaceful development of her natural resources. She has built up and maintains a powerful navy; for she knows that only thus can she keep Russia in check. The Japanese now hold southern Manchuria, while Russia holds the north. Each acts nominally as the agent of China; but neither shows any likelihood of ever resigning the region she has won at such terrible expense. Japan has protected herself by repeated strengthening of her English alliance. In 1911 this was renewed in very positive form to be continued for another ten years. The agreement now guards both of the allies against the advances of Russia in Asia.

In Corea, Japan has made herself all powerful. For several years after the Russian war she contented herself with placing a minister at the Korean court to "advise" its king, the advice being enforced by the active presence of Japanese troops. So difficult was this method of handling the subject country, that Japan sent her greatest statesman, the celebrated Marquis Ito, as minister to Corea. He was assassinated by a Corean fanatic in 1909. Thereupon his country took more decisive measures. The Corean king was compelled to abdicate and the country was formally annexed to Japan (August, 1910). It is ruled now by a military governor. In 1912 the governor, Count Terauchi, found evidence of widespread plans for a Corean uprising. Over a hundred people, chiefly native Christians, were arrested, and despite the protests of Christian missionaries many of the culprits were executed.

In her establishment of really constitutional government, Japan has progressed steadily. The position of her people differs, however, from that in any other land, in that the main article of faith in each political party is that of devotion to the Mikado. Before 1900 there was an effort to establish really independent parties, looking toward the reduction of the Emperor's power until he should be a mere figurehead like the English king. But it

was soon found that Marquis Ito, by simply standing out as the Mikado's friend and mouthpiece, could rally around him a majority in every parliament. Hence the so-called "liberal" party, the men of most advanced opinions, formed a society called the Seiyu-kai or royalist-liberals, and placed themselves under Ito's lead. The Seiyu-kai easily dominated parliament; and this meant that the Emperor was to remain the real head of the nation. And so, at least in name, he is to-day.

The Emperor Mutsuhito after guiding his nation through the entire period of its evolution, died in July, 1912. So great and genuine was the grief of his people that several of them committed suicide to express their devotion. Most noted of these self-destroyers were the Marquis Nogi and his wife. Nogi had been the chief hero of the Russian war, the capturer of Port Arthur. The Emperor was succeeded by his son Yoshihito, who was not quite thirty-three years old when he thus became the chief personage of Japan, the center of his people's almost fanatical loyalty.

This change of rulers did not alter the political situation. The Seiyu-kai still remained loyal. Their first leader, Ito, long before his death had transferred the parliamentary leadership to the Marquis Saionji, another personal friend of the Emperor Mutsuhito; and Saionji remained premier of Japan under the new Emperor Yoshihito. With new times, however, there come new men. In 1911 Japan, this shrine of imperial loyalty, faced an anarchistic plot. The government kept the matter from the world; even the trials of the suspects were conducted in secret. But we know at least that hundreds of Japanese were involved, that they planned to kill not only the Emperor but all the chief parliamentary leaders, and that the organization seemed more ably conducted than anything of the kind has been done in Europe. When the new reign was fairly established, the aged Marquis Saionji yielded his difficult task of leadership to a younger man. In 1913 he was succeeded as prime minister by Prince Katsura, who carries on the tradition of the Seiyu-kai by being the personal friend and voice of the new emperor, Yoshihito.

With the United States, the relations of Japan continue friendly. Some discrimination against the Japanese has recently been made by the state of California, but Japan has been patient and forbearing, and the government at Washington has done much to soothe the hostility felt in some quarters on the Pacific Coast. Japan was impoverished by her war with Russia, and is anxious above all things for peace and the opportunity to develop her resources. Her rulers are wise and far seeing; they fully reciprocate the friendliness of the United States, and the idea of war between these two great nations may be rejected as representing only the remotest possibility of a very distant future.



THE SHOGUN GOING TO SURRENDER HIS AUTHORITY TO THE MIKADO, 1863

CHRONOLOGY OF JAPAN

C. 660 (?)—Jimmu Tenno leads the Japanese to the conquest of their islands.

A.D. 270 (?)—The Japanese Empress Jingo invades Korea. **285 (?)**—Chinese literature introduced into Japan through Korea. **552 (?)**—Buddhism introduced from Korea. **712**—Most ancient surviving history of Japan was written. **700**—Rise of the Fujiwara family. **1050**—Civil wars of the Fujiwara and Taira. **1188**—

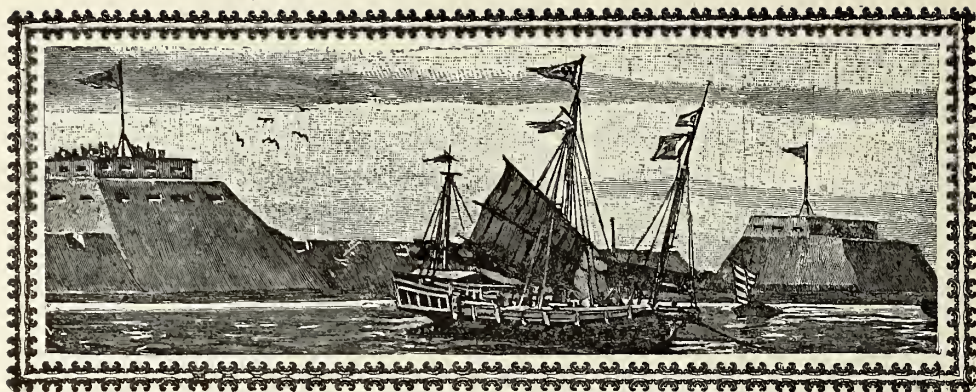
The Minamoto clan defeat the Taira in a great naval battle at Shimonoseki Strait. **1192**—Yoritomo, chief of the Minamoto, established his power as Shogun at Kamakura. **1281**—Kublai Khan defeated in an attempt to conquer Japan. **1333**—The Emperor Go-Daigo destroys Kamakura.

1545—Mendez Pinto and his Portuguese countrymen permitted to trade with Japan. **1549**—Saint Francis Xavier introduces Christianity. **1573**—Nagasaki granted to the Portuguese as a trading harbor; rapid spread of Christianity. **1582**—General Hideyoshi secures absolute control of Japan. **1587**—He issues an edict against Christianity. **1592**—His armies invade and devastate Korea. **1598**—Korea again laid waste; death of Hideyoshi; his general, Iyeyasu, succeeds him. **1600**—Battle of Sekigashara ends the civil wars. **1603**—Iyeyasu re-establishes the power of the Shoguns in his own family, the Tokugawa. **1614**—Terrible persecution of the Christians begun. **1637**—Final rebellion of the Christians; practical extinction of the faith and exclusion of foreigners; more than a century and a half of complete isolation on the part of Japan followed.

1853—July 8, the expedition of Commodore Perry arrived in Yedo Bay. 1854—February 13, second arrival of American squadron in Yedo Bay; March 31, treaty signed with the United States; similar treaties afterward signed with Great Britain, Russia and the Netherlands. 1856—Arrival of Townsend Harris, first United States consul to Japan. 1863—The *Wyoming* severely punished the Japanese in the Strait of Shimonoseki for their many acts of hostility; attack on English subjects near Yokohama by the Satsuma retainers; Kagoshima bombarded as a punishment by Admiral Kuper. 1864—The Yedo government compelled to pay \$3,000,000 indemnity; the United States returned its share. 1867—Death of the Emperor. 1868—Accession of Mutsuhito, who, for the first time in the history of Japan, personally received the representatives of foreign nations; the ports of Osaka and Hiogo opened; submission of the Shogun and revolutionists. 1869—The seat of government transferred from Kioto to Yedo, whose name was changed to Tokio; the Emperor notified the foreign Powers that all treaties were to be kept, and that he assumed supreme control of all the affairs of his empire; motion in the Assembly to abolish hara-kiri overwhelmingly defeated; feudalism abolished; a number of young men sent to Europe and America to be educated; close of the insurrection at Hakodate; Christian community discovered in Japan. 1874—First railway line opened between Yokohama and Tokio. 1875—European calendar adopted. 1876—Japan acknowledged Corea as an independent state. 1885—China and Japan agreed to withdraw all their armed forces from Corea, each to notify the other when it was deemed necessary to send troops thither. 1889—Proclamation of the new Constitution of Japan. 1894—Corea refused to enforce the reforms demanded by Japan so long as the troops of the latter remained at the capital; July 23, the Japanese attacked and captured the Korean government; July 25, first naval collision between Japan and China took place in which the *Kowshing* with a thousand Chinese was sunk; July 28, Asan abandoned by the Chinese forces; July 29, a Japanese victory gained at Song-hwan; August 1, Japan and China mutually declared war; September 15, capture of Ping-yang by the Japanese; September 17, the great naval victory of Yalu; October 24, troops landed for the capture of Port Arthur; October 25, Chinese defeated at the Yalu by Marshal Yamagata; October 30, Feng-hwang occupied by the Chinese; November 5–6, Chinese forts protecting the isthmus of Port Arthur captured; November 18, Hsin-yen occupied by the Japanese; November 21, Port Arthur captured by the Japanese. 1895—Marshal Oyama's army landed forty miles from Wei-hai-wei; February 4, one of the Chinese warships sunk at night in the harbor of Wei-hai-wei; February 5, a transport and two warships destroyed in a similar manner; February 12, destruction of the Chinese fleet and capture of Wei-hai-wei; March 30, armis-

tice granted; May 8, peace treaty ratified. 1898—Children in the primary schools increased to 4,000,000. 1900—Formation of the Seiyu-kai or royalist-liberals dominating the Japanese parliament under Marquis Ito. 1902—The army reorganization of Japan was completed; defensive alliance was formed with Great Britain. 1904—War with Russia; destruction of the Russian fleet; Japanese invade Manchuria; battle of Sha River; assaults upon Port Arthur. 1905—Surrender of Port Arthur; crushing defeat of the great Russian army at Mukden; destruction of the Russian fleet; peace treaty with Russia signed at Portsmouth, N. H.; extensive peace celebrations in Japan. 1908—Ill-feeling against the United States over Japanese immigration in California. 1909—Assassination of Marquis Ito by a Corean. 1910—Korea formally annexed to Japan. 1911—A widespread anarchist murder-plot discovered and punished; British alliance renewed for ten years. 1912—Emperor Mutsuhito died and was succeeded by his son Yoshihito; an extensive patriotic conspiracy unearthed in Corea. 1913—Prince Katsura prime minister of the Empire.





JAPANESE JUNK PASSING THE TAKU FORTS

EMPERORS OF JAPAN

B. C.

660—Jimmu Tenno.

* * * *

A. D.

192—Chuui.

201—Jingo (*Empress Regent*).

270—Ojin.

313—Nintoku.

400—Richu.

406—Hanzei.

412—Inkyo.

454—Anko.

457—Yuriyaku.

480—Seinei.

485—Kenzo.

488—Ninken.

499—Muretsu.

507—Keitai.

534—Ankan.

536—Senkwa.

540—Kimmei.

572—Bidatsu.

586—Yomei.

588—Sujun.

593—Suiko (*Empress*).

629—Jomei.

642—Kokyoku (*Empress*).

645—Kotoku.

655—Saimei.

668—Tenji.

672—Kobun.

673—Temmu.

690—Jito (*Empress*).

697—Mommu.

708—Gemmyo (*Empress*).

715—Gensho (*Empress*).

724—Shomu.

749—Koken (*Empress*).

759—Junnin.

765—Koken (*re-enthroned*).

770—Konin.

782—Kwammu.

806—Heijo.

810—Saga.

824—Ninna.

834—Nimmyo.

851—Montoku.

859—Seiwa.

877—Yozei.

885—Koko.

888—Uda.

898—Daigo.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 931—Shujaku. | 1288—Fushimi. |
| 947—Muragami. | 1298—Go-Fushimi. |
| 968—Reizei. | 1301—Go-Nijyo. |
| 970—Enyu. | 1308—Hanazono. |
| 985—Kwazan. | 1318—Go-Daigo. |
| 987—Ichiyo. | 1339—Go-Murakami. |
| 1012—Sanjo. | 1373—Go-Kameyama. |
| 1017—Go-Ichijo. | 1382—Go-Komatsu. |
| 1037—Go-Shujaku. | 1414—Shoko. |
| 1047—Go-Reizei. | 1429—Go-Hanazono. |
| 1069—Go-Sanjo. | 1465—Go-Tsuchi-mikado. |
| 1073—Shirakawa. | 1521—Go-Kashiwabara. |
| 1087—Horikawa. | 1536—Go-Nara. |
| 1108—Toba. | 1560—Ogimachi. |
| 1124—Shutoku. | 1586—Go-Yojo. |
| 1142—Konoye. | 1611—Go-Mizuo. |
| 1156—Go-Shirakawa. | 1630—Myosho (<i>Empress</i>). |
| 1159—Nijo. | 1643—Go-Komyo. |
| 1166—Rokujo. | 1656—Go-Nishio. |
| 1169—Takakura. | 1663—Reigen. |
| 1181—Antoku. | 1687—Higashiyama. |
| 1186—Go-Toba. | 1710—Naka-mikado. |
| 1199—Tsuchi-mikado. | 1720—Sakuramachi. |
| 1211—Juntoku. | 1747—Momozono. |
| 1222—Chukyo. | 1763—Go-Sakuramachi (<i>Empress</i>). |
| 1221—Go-Horikawa. | 1771—Go-Momozono. |
| 1232—Yojo. | 1780—Kokaku. |
| 1242—Go-Saga. | 1817—Jinko. |
| 1246—Go-Fukakusa. | 1847—Komei. |
| 1259—Kameyama. | 1868—Mutsuhito. |
| 1274—Go-Uda. | 1912—Yoshihito. |



CHRISTIAN MARTYR UNDER IYKYASU

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF JAPAN

Chifu (chē-foo)
 Choshu (chō-shoo)
 Hara-kiri (hah-rah/'kē-rē)
 Hiroshima (hē-rō-shē'mă)
 Iyeyasu (ē-yē-yah-sū)
 Inouye (ē-noo-yā)
 Ito (ē-tō)
 Kanagawa (kah'nah-yah'wah)
 Kyushu (kyoo-shoo)
 Lia-tung (le'ah-tŭng)
 Mukden (mook'den)
 Mutsuhito (moo-tsoo-hē-tō)
 Nagasaki (nah-gah-sah/'kē)
 Niuchwang (nee-oo-chwang)
 Pe-chi-li (pě-chē'lē)
 Saghalien (sah'gah-leen')
 Samaurai (săm'ō-rī)
 Seoul (sowl)

Shan-tung (shahn-tŭng)
 Shanghai (shang-hah'ē)
 Shikoki (shēk-ō'kī)
 Shimoda (shē-mō'dah)
 Shimonoseki (shē'-mō-nō-sā'kē)
 Tachimi (tah-chē'mē)
 Tangchau (tăng-chō)
 Tatung (tah-tŭng)
 Tokio (tō-kyō)
 Wei-hai-wei (wā-hī'-wā)
 Wi-ju (wē-yoo)
 Yalu (yah-loo)
 Yamagata (yah-mahng'ah-tah)
 Yamaji (yah-mah'yē)
 Yedo (yed'-dō)
 Yokohama (yō'kō-hah'mah)
 Zipangu (zē-pŏn'goo)



SHINTO PRIESTS OFFERING SACRIFICE

THE STORY OF THE GREATEST NATIONS and The World's Famous Events

will include the Histories of the following countries: *BABYLONIA and ASSYRIA, The HEBREWS, The PHOENICIANS, EGYPT, PERSIA, GREECE, ROME, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, ENGLAND and Its COLONIES, RUSSIA, SPAIN, CHINA, JAPAN, TURKEY, NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, THE UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, etc.*

Every one should read history, especially the young, because a knowledge of it is absolutely essential in all walks of life. So fully is the value of history recognized that over half the reading done in the world is historical. This is because the entire social organization of to-day is the product of the Past. By knowing the Past you can better understand the Present, and can more clearly foresee the Future. Hence you can live more comfortably, more wisely, and more profitably. Moreover History tells you the sources of all other knowledge, and makes human character and motives an open book.

A FEW REASONS WHY

THIS IS THE BEST HISTORY YOU COULD POSSIBLY BUY

1. It is entirely free from religious, sectional or political bias.
2. The tissue narrative makes it just a succession of stories.
3. The text narrative makes it thoroughly complete and reliable.
4. The story is simply told, easy to understand, scholarly, yet not pedantic.
5. There is no confusion; the story of each country is told by itself from start to finish.
6. It will end the complaints of your children that history is dry.
7. It is fully up-to-date, based on the most recent discoveries. The ancient history of a dozen years ago was all wrong.
8. There are brief chronological summaries so you can review and remember what you read.
9. There is a pronouncing vocabulary for each nation, so you can use the names correctly in telling others what you have read.
10. To aid the student in further reading, there is given for each nation a list of the best authorities and their best books.
11. The mechanical part is perfect, large clear type, highest grade illustrations, etc.
12. The books will last, for they are made of the best grade of paper, best ink, best everything.
13. The vividly instructive method of the modern motion pictures is here carried into history.
14. The pictures make the story appeal to the eye, and so aid the memory.
15. They form in themselves a complete history from which you learn unconsciously and rapidly.
16. Each picture gives dozens of details of costume, etc., which would take pages of text to describe.
17. The pictures include most of the famous historical paintings of the world gathered from every country.
18. Thus they form an art education in themselves, including the work of Chinese artists, Japanese, ancient Persians, Egyptians, and Babylonians, besides the work of such more modern masters as:

THE ITALIANS AND SPANIARDS

Michelangelo
Titian
Veronese
Corregio
Riva
Velasquez

THE GERMANS

Durer
Rembrandt
Rubens
Van Dyke
Kaulbach
Bendemann
Makart

THE FRENCH

David
Dore
Gerome
Cabanel
Bougereau
Tissot
Roche-grosse

THE ENGLISH

Hogarth
Turner
Martin
Alma-Tadema
Lord Leighton
Riviere
Hunt

THE AMERICANS AND OTHERS

West
Sargent
Abbey
Bridgman
Munkacsy
Piloty

and other masters too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION

1. The work will be completed in 82 sections of 24 pages of text.
2. Each section will contain 12 full-page illustrations and 12 pages of picture descriptions.
3. The complete work will contain ten photogravures printed on Japan-Vellum paper, several historical maps specially prepared and over nine hundred and fifty other full-page illustrations printed on enamelled paper, besides hundreds of text illustrations.
4. No subscriber's name will be received for less than the complete work, and no order can be cancelled.
5. The sections are payable on delivery, the carrier not being permitted to give credit or receive money in advance.
6. Subscribers removing or not being regularly supplied will please address the publisher.